

The Chicago Eagle

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By Henry F. Donovan.

The Chicago Eagle numbers among its subscribers the most influential, most prosperous and most respected men in Chicago. It reaches nearly every man of standing in the community and all men who are members of public opinion or directors of public affairs.

It is the guide, mentor and friend of every political leader of every shade of opinion.

It is read by Government, State, County and City officials. It is read by a big percentage of the legal fraternity, including bench and bar.

It is the favorite of Chicago's leading business men.

It reaches all classes in their homes.

It is read by the Fire Department.

It is read by the Police Department.

It is in every public office and every public library.

It is not controlled by any church, clergy or crooked advertising agency.

In the twenty years of its existence it has managed to build up a large circulation and great business without the aid of professional advertising sharks.

That is why it is so independent, so popular and so strong.

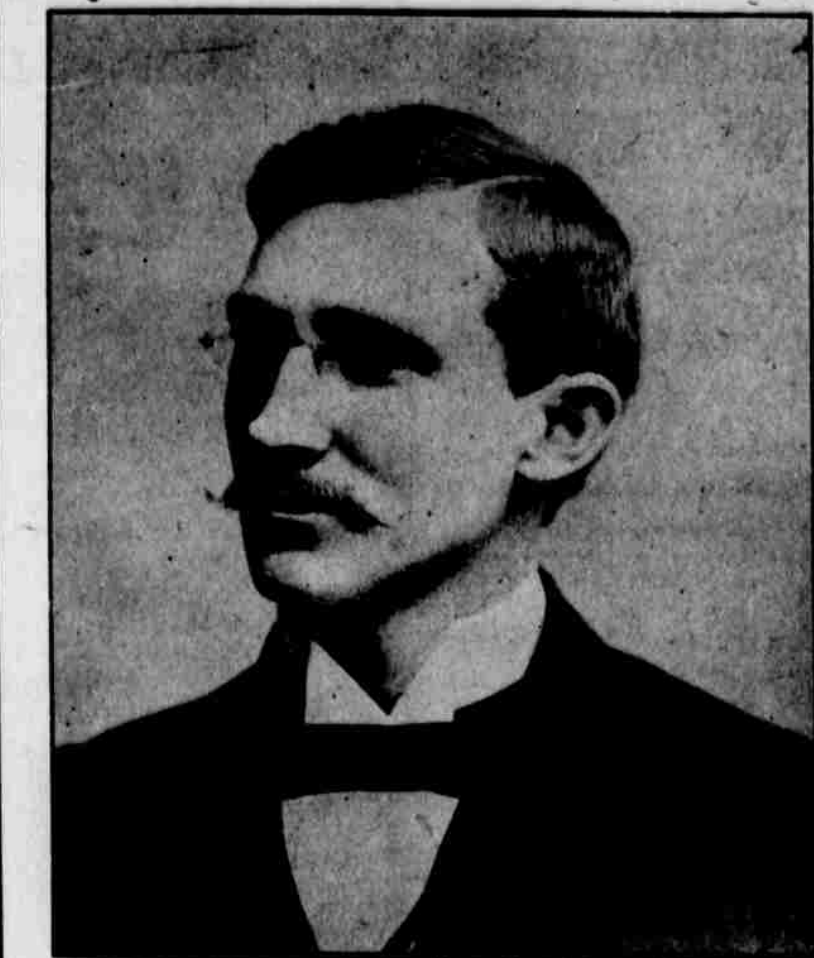
The Chicago Eagle is one paper that has never depended upon advertising agents for a circulation. It has one of its own.

SOME MORE ENGLISH WIT.

The publication known as the London Queen asserts that nearly every gentleman, as well as every cowboy, in the United States carries a revolver, and to this fact it attributes the numerous murders in this country growing out of the relation of the sexes. It is to be doubted if there are relatively more murders of that kind in this country than in other civilized countries; but it is undoubtedly true that the carrying of deadly weapons does tend to promote killings of every description. In those countries where the knife is an almost indispensable portion of the dress or equipment, stabbings are quite as frequent as gun play is in the wildest portions of America. But the London publication is mistaken in supposing that revolvers are carried by any large portion of the men in America who call themselves gentlemen. In the prevalent styles of masculine dress it would be very difficult for a man to carry a concealed revolver without producing a suspicious bulge at some portion of his anatomy. The Southern fire-eater of the old days customarily wore a long-skirted, loose frock coat, and with a little practice his pistol could be pretty well concealed under his arm-pit, or in his hip pocket. But with the close-fitting sack coat and trousers of to-day such concealment is impossible. In overcoat weather the problem of concealment is easier; but when the overcoat is temporarily removed discovery would become imminent. The average man would rather run the risk of going weaponless than to incur the ridicule of a bulging pocket or the revealing sag of a heavy piece of metal when he hangs up his overcoat. Perhaps it is to the fashion of clothes more than to the laws against the carrying of concealed weapons that we owe the present almost universal discarding of the gun-carrying habit.

PUTTING THEM ON THE MAP.

Among the interesting papers read at the convention of the American Civic Association at Cincinnati was one by a woman landscape gardener, Mrs. McCrea, who has devoted herself to the beautifying of railroad stations and their immediate surroundings. "Art and the Railroad" was her topic—a strange one at first sight, but full of significance to those who happen to be conversant with the facts back of it. In a great city the railroad station as a "gateway" presents one set of problems, from which dignity and beauty of design and form are by no means excluded. In the small country town or village the station is apt to be looked upon as something useful rather than ornamental, and in thousands of places any shanty "does" as the railroad "do-

KIOCKHAM SOANLAN,
Honest and Upright Judge of the Circuit Court.

pot." Yet nothing is so pleasing and so sure to command admiration as a pretty, appropriate country station, with clean, well-kept grounds, grass and flowers. They seem to form part of the landscape, to proclaim the loveliness, peace and charm of the country. Such stations and grounds are a good investment for the railroads and the communities. And it is gratifying to know that in the Northwest hundreds of little stations have been transformed and beautified by trained landscape gardeners who are regularly employed for the work by the railroads. Undoubtedly the railroads, in spite of their smoke and dust, can do something for art in the regions far removed from picture galleries and monumental structures. They are undertaking more and more to teach scientific farming, and they can do something for landscape gardening and the cultivation of love of harmony and simple beauty.

SOMETHING RAILWAY MAGNATES SHOULD REMEMBER.

The railroad, whether it wishes it or not, holds different ground in the public regard from that of any other industry. It is a public service corporation, deriving its right to run trains, carry passengers and earn dividends from the people themselves. It cannot shut its doors behind the stone wall of secrecy. Much has been given to it, and much is expected of it. And in any event it cannot rightfully claim to be immune from discussion of the freest and fullest sort. If a railroad's operations are to suffer because the public is informed of them, those operations ought not to succeed.

TURKEY NEVER BEHIND.

Engineers who have been at work for a year planning an irrigation system for Mesopotamia have made their report to the Turkish government. They propose the building of a series of dams in the Euphrates and Tigris rivers to control the floods and impound the water for the irrigation of what was once the granary of the ancient world. They estimate that an expenditure of ten million dollars would produce so great results that it would earn an annual profit of nearly 20 per cent, and that if Mesopotamia were connected with the Mediterranean by rail, it would become one of the most prosperous districts in Asia. When the country was thickly inhabited, it was irrigated, but in the centuries since then engineering methods have improved so that water can be distributed much more successfully than was possible in ancient times.

EAGLETS.

John J. Coburn is being urged by thousands of his friends to become a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. Mr. Coburn is one of the best known and most popular lawyers in Chicago, and his nomination by the Democrats will result in his certain election.

City Attorney John R. Caverly is one of the ablest, hardest-working and most conscientious public officials in Chicago. Everybody that comes into contact with him likes and respects him.

Edward Osgood Brown's grand record as a lawyer and as Judge of the Circuit Court entitles him to a nomination for Superior Court Judge by the Democrats.

One of the most popular and most forceful men in the City Council is Alderman William J. Pringle of the Third Ward. He is an honest and faithful public official.

Charles E. Cruikshank has gained for himself a widespread popularity in Chicago by his splendid record in the State Senate. His nomination for Clerk of the Probate Court by the Republicans would prove a winning one.

As one of Chicago's leading financiers and business men, Albert G. Wheeler stands high in the estimation of all the people.

The nomination of Homer E. Tins-

man by the Republicans for Judge of the Superior Court would be a worthy honor to a man whose record as a lawyer, a public official and a citizen is so clean and unblemished.

Harry Hildreth has justly earned the popularity he enjoys in political, business and social circles.

Albert J. Hopkins won the everlasting confidence and admiration of the people of Illinois by his honest and courageous record in the United States Senate.

William A. Doyle has a record to his credit as a lawyer and a citizen that has gained for him the admiration of all Chicagoans. He would prove a grand Attorney General for Illinois.

John P. McDermott's able and brilliant record as a public official and a lawyer has earned for him a widespread popularity in Chicago and throughout Illinois.

John E. Owens, the brilliant and popular attorney, would make a grand County Judge.

George K. Schmidt, the popular County Commissioner and former Alderman, is being boomed by his big army of friends for City Treasurer in 1911.

No abler or more popular lawyer can be nominated by the Republicans for Judge of the Superior Court than Benjamin F. Richardson.

James S. Hopkins, the popular Master in Chancery, would serve with credit in any office within the gift of the people.

Cyril R. Jandus has served the people well in the State Senate and his nomination by the Democrats for County Judge would prove a popular one.

Alderman George F. Harding, Jr., is one of the ablest, hardest working and most popular members of the City Council. The Second Ward can well be proud of such a representative.

Clayton E. Crafts is a man whom Chicago takes pride in claiming as one of her ablest attorneys and leading citizens.

Julius F. Smietanka, the well-known attorney and member of the School Board, would make a splendid Judge of the Superior Court.

The nomination of Stillman B. Jamieson for Superior Court Judge on the Republican ticket would please his big army of friends and admirers.

Col. James Hamilton Lewis can always feel certain that he has the loyal backing of every Chicago Democrat for any position he may aspire to.

Martin J. Breen, president of the great firm of Breen & Kennedy, ranks as one of Chicago's ablest and most progressive business men and most highly esteemed citizens.

Homer E. Tinsman made a good record as alderman and is making a good record as a lawyer, and will make a good record as Judge of the Superior Court.

William L. O'Connell, the popular and hard-working chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, would make a good Mayor of Chicago.

The nomination of Edward Osgood Brown for Judge of the Superior Court by the Democrats will strengthen the whole county ticket next fall.

Senator Albert C. Clark is the leading Republican candidate in the field for County Treasurer at the present time. His splendid public and business record, coupled with his wide-

spread popularity, makes him a strong candidate with the rank and file of the party.

Benjamin F. Richardson, the popular attorney for the West Park Board, would make a splendid Judge of the Superior Court.

Clyde A. Morrison, the able and energetic Assistant City Attorney, would serve the people well on the Superior Court bench.

John J. Bradley has gained by his steadfast loyalty at all times to the Democratic party a widespread popularity among the Democrats of Chicago, and his nomination for Sheriff would add strength to the whole ticket.

James S. Hopkins, the popular lawyer and Master in Chancery, would grace a seat on the bench, a place where his big army of friends and admirers are desirous of seeing him.

Fred W. Blechl made one of the best City Treasurers Chicago ever had, and he would make equally as good a Mayor.

Charles A. McDonald, the popular and well-known attorney, is in line for elevation to the Superior Court bench.

John J. Bradley's boom for Sheriff is steadily growing.

The more talk it takes to run things the slower they move.

The man who marries for money only would take candy from a baby.

Nat Goodwin found Wall street almost as precarious as matrimony.

France is trying to find a substitute for horse meat. The automobile, of course, won't do.

Collector Loeb has certainly made himself unpopular with the people who can afford to pay.

A New York woman has become the mother of her nineteenth child. African papers please copy.

The discovery that chemistry can convert sage brush into valuable products is in line with the progress of the age.

History teaches us that the main object of mobs in monarchical revolutions is to dethrone the king and raise the deuce.

Mr. Roosevelt is being mentioned for a third term. But since he has made the acquaintance of the singing topi such talk may not sound like music to him.

A Boston surgeon thinks man can be made a thing of beauty by the use of the knife. But hasn't the barber, with his razor, been doing that for many generations?

When John D. Rockefeller was informed that a plot had been laid to kidnap him, he said: "Oh, pshaw!" This completely demolishes the claim that Mr. Rockefeller's strongest explosive is "Oh, tush!"

The King of Sweden has recently been working as a stevedore for the purpose of finding out how the laborers of his country feel. He has taken a wise course. The quickest and surest way to find out how a laborer feels is to labor for a while.

Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, recently married a man and woman and purposely left out the word "obey" when he read the service. He explained that he did not wish to help make liars of people. Mr. Johnson is

EDWARD H. PETERS,
A Leader in Chicago's Real Estate and Financial World.

evidently an observer and a philosopher.

There are 64,000 more people in the service of the United States than there were a year ago. This is another of the reasons why a good many people think the world is growing better.

When Hariman died some of the wise ones guessed that he left \$150,000,000. It turns out that he left \$149,000,000, which shows that some people are good guessers.

At St. Louis man recently got a jury to award him \$50,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections. The jury must have been convinced that he would never be able to win the affections of any other woman.

When the north pole is exploited as a summer resort it should be popular in open seasons for the reason that by rowing around it over a course not more than half a mile in length anyone who cares for the distinction may claim a certificate as a circumnavigator.

Agricultural schools for women are proving their usefulness in France and Belgium. The course is as a rule brief, and the schools are "ambulant" ones, that is, they move from one part of the country to another. There are lectures on agriculture and household economy, but special attention is paid to dairy work, the making of cheese, and putting up foodstuffs and preserves. In France the schools are under the Department of Agriculture.

Librarians are beginning to discuss the problem of "dead books," the many unused and uncalled-for volumes which rapidly cumber up the shelves and clog the working collection. There is only a partial solution in the storage plan and in the arrangement of books under various systems. Many large libraries aim to possess at least one copy of almost all new books, but the rate of production is now so great that there is a physical limit to such a system, and a periodic thinning out of trash and dead matter seems inevitable before long.

Preparations are already being made for the reception of Roosevelt when he visits the capitals of Europe, and it is predicted that his welcome will beat anything that has ever hitherto been accorded to any monarch or president. It will be a stupendous triumph for the frock coat and the silk hat.

Are not men in the mass more inveterate gossipers than women? Shakespeare's citizens do the real gossiping in his plays, even though he followed tradition in personifying rumor as a dame—"If my gossip Report be an honest woman of her word." You will find as much lively and inane chit-chat in any man's clubhouse as in any woman's. The hotel and theater lobbies seethe with the gossiping of men. No village sewing society or mite society can equal the incessant buzz at the grocery store, and when it comes to downright, earnest, unflagging dissection of reputation and pernicious little-tattle there is no body of women in the land that can hold a candle to the foolish adult chatterboxes at any political headquarters.

Dolls have a human element in them which make it most unlikely that they will ever be supplanted permanently in the affections of children by the "Teddy Bear" or "Billy Possum" or "Kermit Lion." Such toys have their day, as novelties do with older people, but the Eskimo dolls, which have been highly popular since the discovery of the north pole, indicate a return to the simple, old-fashioned doll which little mothers have played with for countless generations.

Boston has just raised, by popular subscription, a half million dollars for a new Young Men's Christian Association building. Among all the contributions none is more interesting than that of a woman too poor to give anything in money. She supports herself

JOHN F. SMULSKI,
Leading Chicagoan, Whose Grand Record as a Public Official, a Business Man and a Citizen Has Gained for Him the Highest Esteem and Confidence of Everybody.

by making little twine boxes, which she sells from door to door. To help the fund she sent seven of the boxes, with a letter apologizing for the smallness of the gift, but expressing the hope that it might bring in a dollar or two. The story of the humble gift was told at a public meeting, and the boxes were put up at auction. They sold for one hundred and thirty-two

he was alive, and probably kept back his final vast gifts because it is impossible to give away such a fortune and do it quietly. Thereby, it is true, he lost the chance of seeing his name in the newspapers every day and playing the much-quoted oracle on every conceivable topic of the times. We do not say that a taste for such things is reprehensible. Possibly a man does

WILLIAM A. DOYLE,
Prominent Lawyer and Public-Spirited Citizen.

dollars—a sum greater than that contributed by many well-to-do givers.

John Stewart Kennedy's magnificent bequests to religion, education and philanthropy place him at once in the front rank of princely benefactors. His thirty millions compare favorably with the outpourings even of a Rockefeller or a Carnegie, especially when we take into account the charities of his lifetime. Mr. Kennedy gave quietly while

well to bestow his benefaction while he is still on the spot to see that the right use is made of them. But it is impossible not to admire the older traditions which looked upon charity as a business involving only the giver and the taker and not the reporter and the camera man as well. There are still many more examples of the old type among us than the world suspects. The death of a Kennedy or a Jeanes reminds us of the fact.

JAMES S. HOPKINS,
Able and Highly Respected Member of the Bar.